REMARKS

1. Claims 1-28 are pending in the application. Of these claims, claims 1-13, 22, and 25-28 stand rejected and claims 14-21 and 23-24 stand withdrawn from consideration. This paper amends claims 23 and 24.

Reconsideration of this application is respectfully requested.

2. Although claims 23 and 24 were provisionally elected for examination along with claims 1-13 and 22 and 25-28 in the paper filed on July 26, 2005, the examiner has decided to withdraw claims 23 and 24 without comment in the present Office Action. It is presumed that claims 23 and 24 were withdrawn from consideration because they depended from non-elected claim 16. Claims 23 and 24 each recite an apparatus, but incorrectly depended from non-elected method claim 16.

This paper amends claims 23 and 24 to each depend from provisionally elected apparatus claim 22. It is respectfully requested that the examiner consider claims 23 and 24 in the next Office Action.

3. Claims 1-13, 22, and 25-28 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the enablement requirement because the specification allegedly does not provide adequate detail explaining how the sequences presented on the screen are invisible to someone viewing the film in a theater and visible to someone viewing a copy of the film.

This rejection is respectfully traversed. The test for enablement is whether one reasonably skilled in the art could make or use the invention from the disclosures in the application coupled with information known in the art without undue experimentation.

The application, for example, on page 5, paragraph [0021] teaches that "[t]he light valve 250 adjusts the level of colored light, which is then projected onto a screen 260 concurrently with the projected video screen images for a finite period of time. The period of time is selected such that the bars of colored light are not visible in the video screen images by a viewer, but are visible when recorded on a recording device." The application also teaches on page 2, paragraph [0004] that images are typically exposed at a nominal frame rate of 24 frames per second and that video recording devices typically record images at 30 frames per second.

Hence, one of ordinary skill in the art would understand from reading the specification of the present application that the colored light beams presented on the theater screen can be made invisible to the viewer by selecting a time period for projecting them onto the screen which makes the beams imperceptible to human vision. One of ordinary skill in the art would also understand that although such colored light beams would not be perceived by humans, the light beams would easily be perceived by the light sensing hardware, e.g., CCD, of the video camera and integrated into the video recorded by the camera. Thus, when the video is played back, the colored light beams integrated in the video would be observable by the viewer.

In view of the foregoing, withdrawal of this rejection is respectfully urged.

4. Claims 1, 2, 5-8, 13, 22, 25 and 28 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent 5,959,717 to Chaum. Claims 3 and 4 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chaum. These rejections are respectfully traversed.

Claims 1 and 22 are independent. Independent claim 1 recites:

> A method for preventing copying of video images projected onto a screen, the method comprising the steps of:
> a) selecting a scanning sequence from a plurality of predetermined scanning sequences;
> b) projecting a plurality of colored light beams onto the screen concurrently with the images, in accordance with the selected scanning sequence, for a finite period of time; and
> c) repeating steps a) and b) at least one time.

Independent claim 22 recites:

> An apparatus for preventing copying of video images projected onto a screen, the apparatus comprising:
> a light source device for generating a plurality of colored light beams onto the screen concurrently with the images;
> a processor for causing the light source to project the colored light beams onto the screen in accordance with a selected scanning sequence, for a finite period of time.

Chaum does not expressly or inherently disclose the subject matter of either claim 1 or claim 22. Chaum merely discloses providing a motion picture in two parts, a film component and video component wherein the film component may have a selected portion (a protection area) of selected frames omitted. The video component would provide the image content in the

protection area omitted in the film component. The protection area may include an alert message or symbol that is camouflaged by the output of the video projector. Accordingly, claims 1 and 22 are allowable over Chaum.

With regard to claims 2-5-8, 13 and claims 25-28, which respectively depend from claims 1 and 22 and recite additional features of the invention, applicant believes that these claims are allowable over Chaum for at least the same reasons as stated for claims 1 and 22.

In view of the foregoing, withdrawal of these rejections is respectfully urged.

5. Claims 9, 11 and 12 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chaum in view of U.S. Patent 5,182,771 to Munich. Claims 9, 11 and 12 also stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chaum in view of U.S. Patent 6,529,600 to Epstein. These rejections are respectfully traversed.

The arguments set forth above regarding the lack of anticipation of claim 1 by Chaum are repeated herein.

Claims 9, 11 and 12 depend from claim 1 and therefore include the subject matter of claim 1, which is not described in Chaum.

Munich and Epstein are cited by the examiner as purportedly disclosing the use of scene changes to trigger a security event. Neither Munich nor Epstein, however, disclose or suggest the subject matter of claim 1. For at least this reason, claims 9, 11 and 12 are allowable over Chaum in view of Munich and Chaum in view of Epstein.

In view of the foregoing, withdrawal of these rejections is respectfully urged.

6. Claims 26 and 27 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chaum in view of U.S. Patent 5,680,454 to Mead. This rejection is respectfully traversed.

The arguments set forth above regarding the lack of anticipation of claim 22 by Chaum are repeated herein.

Claims 26 and 27 depend from claim 22 and therefore include the subject matter of claim 22, which is not described in Chaum.

Mead is cited by the examiner as purportedly disclosing a copy prevention system wherein the scanning rate is randomly altered. Mead, however, does not disclose or suggest the

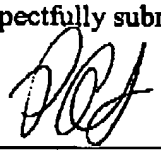
subject matter of claim 22. For at least this reason, claims 26 and 27 are allowable over Chaum in view of Mead.

In view of the foregoing, withdrawal of these rejections is respectfully urged.

7. Favorable reconsideration of this application is respectfully requested as it is believed that all outstanding issues have been addressed herein and, further, that claims 1-13 and 22-28 are in condition for allowance. Should there be any questions or matters whose resolution may be advanced by a telephone call, the examiner is cordially invited to contact applicants' undersigned attorney at his number listed below.

8. The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge payment of the fee for the extension of time and any additional filing fees required under 37 CFR 1.16 and any patent application processing fees under 37 CFR 1.17, which are associated with this communication, or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 50-2061.

Respectfully submitted,



PAUL A. SCHWARZ
PTO Reg. No. 37,577

Duane Morris LLP
P.O. Box 5203
Princeton, NJ 08543-5203
(609) 631-2446 (phone)
(609) 631-2401 (fax)